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HIGHLY THEORETICAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS OF THE AFTERLIFE

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Abstract

This paper delves into the theoretical investigation of the afterlife through the lens of differential equations, bridging philosophy, science, and engineering. While theories are not facts, and differential equations are traditionally rooted in applied mathematics, this study extends their application to explore the afterlife¬a subject often considered far-fetched. The Modeling Differential Equations proposed here, such as (P)' = ~S and (S)' = ~E, symbolize the derivation of science from philosophy and engineering from science, respectively. By analyzing classical philosophical texts, theology, and religious studies, we aim to derive scientific insights and subsequently examine these insights independently. The current lack of mechanisms to observe the afterlife leaves the engineering variable unidentified. Through philosophical exploration, including gnostic interpretations of religious texts, this paper hypothesizes that theological and classical philosophies can offer valuable frameworks for understanding the afterlife. The Bible's interpretations and the Gnostic Gospels serve as key texts in this analysis, proposing that ancient wisdom might align with modern theoretical approaches in this highly speculative field.

Keywords : Afterlife; Mathematical Equation; Philosophy of Religion; Religious Interpretation.

Introduction

Theories are not facts. Differential equations are a common concept of applied mathematics. Science is roughly derived from philosophy. Engineering is roughly derived from science. The afterlife is worth researching. All research at first may seem far-fetched. The Modeling Differential Equations will be especially approximant in this highly theoretical investigation of the afterlife. "The Modeling Differential Equations: (P)' = ~S. A derivative of philosophy is approximately science. (S)' = ~E. A derivative of science is approximately engineering"(Ohnemus 2023). The Modeling Differential Equations are always rough. The Modeling Differential Equations always approximate. In the case of this essay, science will be derived from philosophy as well. Classics can be synonymous with philosophy that has stood the test of time. Even though theology, religious studies, and classics may

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not be conventional philosophy, they are all philosophical so they begin this series of Modeling Differential Equations. After philosophy is analyzed thoroughly, its derivation into science will be analyzed. Finally the science by itself will be analyzed. No mechanism to observe the afterlife has been discovered or created yet. Thus, the engineering variable may be unidentified.

In philosophical terms (classics, theology, philosophy, etc.) Jesus may have been a gnostic. "When Jesus was accused of blasphemy on the grounds that 'thou, being a man, makest thyself God,' He responded, echoing Psalms, 'Is it not written in your law, I said, Ye are gods?'"(Church of Jesus Christ). Perhaps Mormonism is highly influenced by gnosticism. Mormonism believes that humans can become divine. Gnosticism believed and still believes that humans can become divine. Gnosticism is older than Mormonism. The quotation of this essay came from the Church of Jesus Christ. "Biblical texts that called mortals 'gods' attracted attention from commentators and became the focus of ingenious interpretations and exegetical principles"(NEYREY). The Bible has been interpreted many times. The Bible perhaps is best interpreted as survival heuristics. A guide to life. Hence, one is not sure of a literal interpretation. "The Gnostic Gospels: The 52 texts discovered in Nag Hammadi, Egypt include ‘secret’ gospels poems and myths attributing to Jesus sayings and beliefs which are very different from the New Testament. Scholar Elaine Pagels explores these documents and their implications".

Perhaps these books are truly by Jesus. No one will know. Perhaps a pattern exists across Jesus' teachings that resemble gnosticism. Perhaps early Christians had gnostic sects for good reasons. Perhaps the Mormons are so influential because they are gnostics having been influenced by the interpretations of the Bible that are the most parsimonious.

More philosophy will be added to the differential equations and in this case existentialism by a Christian. "People can lose their authentic selves when they don't honestly confront life's potential, according to the philosopher Soren Kierkegaard"(Thomson 2021). Kierkegaard may have supported individuality for a strong reason. Being existentialist and Christian is an uncommon but not

impossible combination. Some scholars argue that Kierkegaard was a proto-existentialist. Either way, Kierkegaard can be considered an existentialist and was the creator of that movement.

If humans are infinite then the afterlife is more likely. "According to Soren Kierkegaard, we are each pulled in two directions: toward the 'finite' or the 'infinite.' When we lean too far in either direction, we risk living stagnant and inauthentic lives. To be a human is to accept that we are both finite and infinite. We must walk the middle bridge that lies between the two chasms that risk consuming who we are"(Thomson 2021). Kierkegaard was Christian and existentialist. Kierkegaard, by being an existentialist, paid special attention to existential questions of humans. Maybe Kierkegaard was implying that human existence is somehow infinite. Maybe the capacity for humans to be individuals makes them more infinite than other animals. Many of those who deny the afterlife are also determinists. In determinism humans lack free will. In compatibilism, free will and determinism are a false dichotomy. Of course that is conventional wisdom. Some choices in life are up to the individual. Other circumstances in life are not choices at all.

Longer quotations must be used to provide the more complex, like identity problems. "Leonard Peikoff and David Harriman have denounced modern physics as incompatible with Objectivist metaphysics and epistemology. Physics, they say, must return to a Newtonian viewpoint; much of relativity theory must go, along with essentially all of quantum mechanics, string theory, and modern cosmology. In their insistence on justifications in terms of 'physical nature,' they cling to a macroscopic worldview that doesn't work in the high-velocity arena of relativity or the subatomic level of quantum mechanics. It is suggested that the concept of identity be widened to accommodate the probabilistic nature of quantum phenomena"(Gibson 2013). Philosophy is love of wisdom in at least Ancient Greek. If a philosophy no longer provides a guide to life then maybe it should change. Ending the advances of physics would cause several issues. Perhaps technology would decline. People must advance if standard living.

Is to advance or at least sustain. Macroscopic means visible to the naked eye. Macro is an antonym to micro. Micro is too small for the naked eye. What is high enough velocity is not macroscopic. What is subatomic is not macroscopic. The concept of an identity must be widened. Relativity leads to advances. Quantum mechanics leads to advancements. String theory is important for maintaining civilization. Cosmology is important to life. New advances in science lead to new advances in engineering. Engineering's advancements are much more palpable to society than only science's. Because engineering is technology. Science is more theoretical. Maybe widening the concept of identity will also raise the probability of an afterlife. The law of identity is ": a statement of an identity is the expression of an abstract relation of identity symbolized by a term (as A in "A is A") that apparently refers in its separate instances to the subject and predicate respectively"(Merriam-Webster). The concept of an identity must be expanded. The law of identity must be expanded. Civilizational sustainability now depends on better interpreting physical phenomena. Before one can create a technology (engineering) one must be able to model reality. Before one can model reality (science) one must be able to guess well enough (philosophy).

What is the afterlife expected to be if anything at all.? "Reactions to claims of near-death experiences (NDE) range from the popular view that this must be evidence for life after death, to outright rejection of the experiences as, at best, drug induced hallucinations or, at worse, pure invention.

Finding

Twenty years, and much research, later, it is clear that neither extreme is correct"(Blackmore 1996). Dr. Blackmore ends her research stating that the afterlife is an unknown phenomenon. Maybe there is an afterlife. Maybe there is no afterlife. Engineering may be the final answer to the afterlife. The afterlife must be realized as either a fallacy or a reality.

Entering autobiography, my views on the afterlife have evolved. When I was still very Platonist my views on the afterlife were the following. "The Afterlife Idea Realm Thesis: The afterlife is a realm only of ideas that manifests into the current

life by the simulation. And when people die they return to the realm of ideas. This thesis could be true for the following reasons. Morality is objective. Humans lack free will. The simulation theory is true. God is morality and therefore love itself. God's language is science so humans struggle to act morally. Abstract ideas can exist by themselves without an observer. The afterlife is proven or close to proven. Dreaming is similar to death because the illusion of the self vanishes while one dreams. So much of the world depends on the observer's brain to the extent that neuroscientists believe reality is not real. Some claim with convincing evidence that nature is so complex that a negative occurrence can become positive and vice versa so, noting an occurrence as positive or negative is impossible according to some. Arguably sometimes immoral behavior is justified because the ends might validate the means, thus further supporting the case that the afterlife is a realm of many conflicting ideas yet love is the guiding force. Also human run law is never objective so, humans struggle with morality so, science may be the real source and the guide is love. Multiple people will argue that each human individual must have a dark side to succeed in an endeavor and lead to the greater good of society such as societal progress. This thesis could prove that deism, atheism, and theism are a three-way false dichotomy"(Ohnemus 2022). After careful consideration, this thesis has come to be debunked and viewed as null of significance for the same reason that Platonist philosophy is deemed impractical. Ideas being absolute are often faulty. Many times rationalism leads people to have a certain view of a much more complicated reality. If the support of a thesis is debunked then the argument may need adjustment. A thesis is based on evidence. Morality is objective but relative. Morality is derived from tradition, then risk analysis and then finally skin in the game (in that sequence). Notions of moral absolutism often are a product of authoritarianism. Plato's Theory of Forms was based on every object being a representation of a greater abstract idea. The Theory of Forms not only leads to authoritarianism, consequently oppression of the marginalized, but also unrigorous ideas.

Humans are neither completely free nor completely determined. As discussed previously in this essay, free will and determinism are a false dichotomy. Of course some elements in life are not choices. Yet, without any free will, the entire cognitive faculty of reason would be futile.

Humans have enough free will to reason. Anyone who argues against free will and for determinism is using reason. Thus all arguments for determinism without freewill are self defeating. The simulation theory is unlikely. The Simulation Theory is not parsimonious. Several epistemological and ontological explanations have more evidence than the simulation theory.

The Simulation Theory also is a very complicated explanation. Thus,by the Principle of Parsimony, the Simulation Theory is unlikely. God may very well be morality. Love probably does not exist by itself as an abstract idea. Maybe morality does not either exist by itself but symmetry does. Therefore morality is relative but NOT subjective. Morality depends on the current risks which change. Noting God's language as science can lead to totalitarianism.

Scientists are not priests. Science is not a religion. Science is a list of claims that exist and are made by imperfect individuals named scientists as they analyze reality that no one understands completely. God's language may be well beyond human reason. God's language, or at least what is practical, is more likely a combination of common sense and empathy. Some claim the reason is the only absolute. Abstract ideas may not exist outside of the human mind. But consciousness may be eternal. The afterlife is proven so long as human consciousness is correctly identified as eternal. If a human's consciousness continues to exist past the destruction of that individual's corpse body then human consciousness is more likely to be eternal. The expanding of identity in physics may be the key to pointing out the continuation of human consciousness past an individual's death and perhaps eternally. The self may continue well into the afterlife. According to the Bible, individuation persists for eternity. Neuroscience is not a rigorous enough science to claim that reality is an illusion. Most parsimoniously, reality exists beyond only human perception. Reality is

independent of human perception. What someone wants to be true does not necessarily become reality. Humans have survival instincts to at least note what is in or against their interests. An individual human has survival instincts to that person's self of self interest.

However, life can be unpredictable. Thus, a tragedy an individual faces can end up having a positive effect in that individual's interests. Some moral questions probably do not have a definitive answer. However, one can reasonably expect ramifications when violating or supporting the interests of others. Tragedies occur. Difficult moral trade offs occur. Therefore, if an afterlife is real then, under a just system, that future life beyond the grave should be better than this current life. Humans of course struggle with morality. Some moral dilemmas have no definitive answer. Legal systems are never completely fair but should strive to be. Science is not a good moral guidepost because such thinking has been the source of many authoritarian regimes that ultimately harmed the common good. Life is messy. Therefore, many humans understandably expect the next life to be perfect. People who impose their own risks on others are not being fair. Nonconformists with less empathy, than the typical members of a society, may be the most productive contributors, but unsympathetic and anti-humanist acts tend to be the greatest causes of harm and suffering. Minimizing suffering at least seems like the best moral imperative. From my recent investigations into faith, gnosticism is the most parsimonious. I consider myself a gnostic because I do not think individuation will be lost upon death. Also, the universalist statement of us all going to heaven seems the most reasonable at least to me.

Deep empathetic and philosophical inquiry will be utilized to explore this quotation that represents a great shift in my attitude about morality and people getting what they deserve. "Is morality only relative? The law is NOT objective. Morality is based on popular opinion, force, power, and preservation. However, all beings will enter heaven. Therefore, morality should be a posthumous Utopia. Or radical a utopia could be created if the simulation is hacked into to eliminate all suffering and to make every being part of the Utopia. The extreme utilitarian

argument includes all beings in the utopia."(Ohnemus 2023). I have come to the conclusion that morality is relative because risks change. However, morality is not subjective. And human law of course is not objective. Natural law probably exists. Morality ultimately is guided by precedents. The golden rule is guided by precedents. If one commits a certain amoral act, then the consequences that were supposed to discourage that immoral action, at least from an evolutionary biological perspective, were fear that the exact same immoral act would negatively affect said bad actor. Of course people are influenced by the emotions of their surroundings.

Why one thinks something is moral often is a product of witnessing neighbors. The most rigorous definition of rational is good for survival. What is rational is what leads to survival. Other than that, rationality is hard to define. Morality is rationality. So, if one acts in both a consequentialist and deontological way, then that one is hopefully reaching morality. More palpable are the forces of common sense and empathy during moral self examination. Both force and preservation inform on what is to be avoided and what is to be maintained. So, morality is not black and white. Morality is shades of gray. Assuming there is justice in this universe then beings with limited free will, for example humans, will go to heaven as the universalist statement goes. According to the universalist statement. As much as one individual could harm another and raise animosity, all humans only have limited free will. Therefore, all humans only have limited reasoning and agency.

A solid explanation for why God or whatever creating force gave us so many issues is that, without problems life would be meaningless. And the worst occurrence for a person would be death. And everyone dies. If death is immediately followed by very gratifying individuation then all existence seems to be worth wild. Morality is a fuzzy guide that was created by God to guide the human species. A fuzzy guide to get us to live a good life. All of the ten commandments were created to give us good lives. All of the religions originate from the golden rule or at least should. Moral dilemmas will occur in which

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humans reveal their incomplete agency and maybe cause harm. Life has zero specific purposes yet potentially some general ones. I no longer believe in the Simulation Theory. The simulation theory is very unlikely. Moral plans to end suffering by hacking the simulation are not practical because ontology and epistemology are not explained by simulating. I was inspired to note morality as relative but not subjective by this quote, "Morality is relative but not subjective(Bigthink 2012). God bless Big Think. May we all one day rest in peace. This essay is not completely written in third person because it is a personal reflection of sorts. Moving on to the last points of this essay.

How could one preview the afterlife? "WARNING: drugs are dangerous. To preview the afterlife one must hack the simulation, therefore, the best option may be to take psychedelics"(Ohnemus 2023). The simulation is implausible. Previewing the afterlife should only be noted as exactly that, previewing the afterlife, to avoid confusion. Psychedelics may be too dangerous. Psychedelics may also be the most parsimonious way to preview the afterlife. A way that mitigates risk would be the most effective way to preview the afterlife without dying.

More scientific theories of consciousness also exist. 'A Super-Simple, Non-Quantum Theory of Eternal Consciousness' (Horgan 2018). According to the Principle of Parsimony, out of two competing theories equally supported by evidence, the more simple one is more likely correct. Thus, simple theories that consciousness is eternal raise the odds that it is. The fact that I can reason by writing this essay increases the odds that I am conscious. Scientific materialism, thus, is a self defeating position because scientific materialists use their limited free will to argue.

Out of body experiences even more weaken the self destructing position of scientific materialism. "Out-of-body experiences (OBEs) are defined as experiences in which a person seems to be awake and sees his body and the world from a location outside his physical body. More precisely, they can be defined by the presence of the following three phenomenological characteristics: (i) disembodiment (location of the self outside one's body); (ii) the impression of

seeing the world from an elevated and distanced visuo-spatial perspective (extracorporeal, but egocentric visuo-spatial perspective); and (iii) the impression of seeing one's own body (autoscopy) from this perspective. OBEs have fascinated mankind from time immemorial and are abundant in folklore, mythology, and spiritual experiences of most ancient and modern societies. Here, we review some of the classical precipitating factors of OBEs such as sleep, drug abuse, and general anesthesia as well as their neurobiology and compare them with recent findings on neurological and neurocognitive mechanisms of OBEs. The reviewed data suggest that OBEs are due to functional disintegration of lower-level multisensory processing and abnormal higher-level self-processing at the temporo-parietal junction. We argue that the experimental investigation of the interactions between these multisensory and cognitive mechanisms in OBEs and related illusions in combination with neuroimaging and behavioral techniques might further our understanding of the central mechanisms of corporal awareness and self-consciousness much as previous research about the neural bases of complex body part illusions such as phantom limbs has done"(Bünning et al. 2005). In some contexts, gender specific language may be imperative for research goals. However, the quotation will be interpreted as research applying to either gender. Gender ethics are highly important. Out of Body Experiences are abbreviated as OBEs. OBEs are important for understanding human knowledge and whether or not we are in a material world. The afterlife seems more and more parsimonious of an explanation considering that humans have partial free will from some source. And if humans lack free will then the reasoning behind anything would not exist. This essay could not be reasoned through. Nothing would make any sense. Nihilism would become justified from an evolutionary biological perspective. Humans would not be able to abstract.

Parsimoniously then, yes, humans existing outside their bodies is reasonable. Assuming that humans conserve their individuation, observing the world from an ethical egocentric perspective is parsimonious. OBE's support that consciousness exists outside of bodies. If people can identify their individual

bodies while in OBEs then they are still individuals. OBEs form survival heuristics. Survival HEURISTICs are exemplified by religion. Religion is meant to be interpreted metaphorically. Science is supposed to be taken literally. Still, religion offers philosophical components that can be derived into science. In order to derive science from philosophy, the scientific method must be utilized. Examining case by case situations is part of the scientific method. Sleep has similarities to death (namely unconsciousness and psychedelic nature). Certain drug use and death both contain psychedelic elements. Disintegration is an accurate descriptor because bodies disintegrate upon death. Another phrase is decompose. The most parsimonious explanation is that an afterlife is real. Other simpler theories, perhaps with less evidence, also support the idea of an afterlife. This essay must continue.

The universalist Christian explanation of the afterlife is morally supported as well because all humans deserve to go to heaven in spite of their moral failings. "Humans are Condemned to be the Least Ethical Creatures. Humans are the only animals to have free will yet, paradoxically, the empirically correct view of agency is compatibilism because a percentage of categories in life are choices while others are not. So, humans have partial free will. Plus, even more paradoxically, humans did not choose their species, therefore, they have free will at no fault of their own"(Ohnemus 2023). Humans have PARTIAL free will. Humans lack COMPLETE free will. Humans did not choose to have free will in any quantity or percentage. Humans only have partial moral agency depending on competency. An incompetent person should not be prosecuted the same as a competent one. Humans do not make their own brains. Humans are, therefore, condemned to be the least ethical species. Humans are condemned to be the least ethical beings. Thus, a fair God would offer his creations perfect and individual afterlifes.

Adding individuation, this theorem of applied Mathematics summarizes my current belief of the afterlife. "Despite some Incorrectness and Low Practicality, Plato's Theory of Forms Maybe the Most Plausible Afterlife (after some Dionysian Modifications) Theorem"(Ohnemus 2023). Plausibility is the theorem. The

theorem does not claim surely that the afterlife is exactly as such. The theorem only states what is the most plausible.

I definitely no longer believe in this hypothesis. "My hypothesis is that since human bodies decompose and spread across the universe after death then dead humans(if the soul and the body are the same) will find general relativity to be the only accurate way to observe anything. Assuming that consciousness is the energy within a human body then, that also leaves the body after death and then it may spread across literally everywhere(the known universe, the possible multiverse, and anywhere else that is possible) thus also making general relativity the most useful theory for those who have died"(Ohnemus 2023). I know disavow this theory. I completely disavow this theory. This theory is unfalsifiable. This theory is incalculable. The human consciousness continues past the death of the human. The consciousness is of the human individual. OBE experiences demonstrate that human bodies are most parsimoniously carriers in eternal consciousness.

Conclusion

Instead of the Ohnemus Posthumous Hypothesis the Afterlife Individuation Theory is more parsimonious. "The afterlife is the ultimate stage of individuation. One gets whatever afterlife one wants yet it will only include that individual. The pronoun we indicates all living beings. We are all in this world as lost souls with the compatibility of free will and determinism. Some things in life are choices while others are not. We have the fundamental decision to reason unless that goes beyond one's level of competency"(Ohnemus 2023). We are all individuals. Hopefully God is fair. Hopefully the afterlife is real. Hopefully the afterlife is not fake. Hopefully all living things get a final destination of perfection and paradise. Engineering may be the only way to know for sure if the afterlife is real and if so, what it is exactly. "The Differential Equations of Advanced Conception: (S + P)' = ~(S + E) S: science P: philosophy E: engineering The derivative of science plus philosophy equals approximately science plus engineering"(Ohnemus 2023). If we add the science of the afterlife and the philosophy of the afterlife then the approximate derivative may be the science of the afterlife plus the engineering of

the afterlife. In conclusion, probably no machine has been created to preview the afterlife. And if one has, the probability of its accuracy may be null.

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